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ENCIRCLED BRITISH IN ARNHEIM SECTOR FACE ANNIHILATION

German Forces Capture 4,200 Enemy Para-Troops and Sever 'Rescue Road'

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—The days appear to be numbered for the British 1st air-borne division hopelessly encircled at the northern bank of the Rhine near Arnheim which, though rejecting a German offer of surrender and despite its heroic resistance, faces the grim specter of total annihilation. Berlin said that operations against this paratroop band are about over.

To relieve this group, General Dempsey's armored units, bolstered by American paratroops slashed their way to the southern bank of the Rhine opposite Arnheim today, and recklessly charged ahead to relieve the British air-borne division holding on grimly north of the river.

Hours after the British and American paratroops and infantry had fought their way to the south bank of the Rhine, there was still no word as to whether they had contacted the "lost division" on the north bank.

Fierce German attacks beat upon the pocketed British. Berlin reports said that already 4,200 British troops had been taken prisoner and, only a fraction of the total strength of 8,000 or 9,000 now remains.

Meanwhile, 21 to 30 miles to the south, a German armored group cut the enemy's "rescue road" from Eindhoven to Nijmegen last night, and communication with the rear was completely severed. Thus, even if the relief mission succeeds in joining forces with the isolated British paratroops the situation will not be relieved to a great extent.

British Tanks Isolated

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—The narrow passage opened up by General Dempsey between Neerpelt and Nijmegen was completely severed by German counter-attacks launched from the southeast into the enemy's flank near Veghel, resulting in the isolation of the British tank spearheads north of Nijmegen. Dempsey's tank forces though breaking through to the area north of Nijmegen were again prevented from joining forces with the isolated remnants of the greatly dwindled British 1st air-borne division still holding out on the north bank of the Lek River west of Arnheim.

Another relief mission of Polish paratroops who were dropped on Thursday southwest of Arnheim between the Lek and Waal rivers, were to a large extend wiped out before they could accomplish their task of opening a route to Arnheim to save an encircled British group. Meanwhile, the greater portion of the town area of Arnheim was cleared of enemy troops.

Meanwhile, in the northern area of the fighting zone, the British attacked less heavily from Nijmegen, but at the southern area near Eindhoven they fought hard. The enemy tanks gained little ground in the direction of the Willems Canal. Their attempt to cross the canal at Holmond, however, failed. The bridge itself was blown up. With both sides bringing up further reinforcements, it can be assumed that the Willems Canal will be a scene of heavy fighting within the next few days.

Meanwhile, Canadian and American troops, cooperating with the British breakthrough to the north, are still lagging behind and the American 1st army has not yet been able to develop any large-scale thrust to the north from the Sittard region.

Further south in the Maastricht corner, General Hodge's troops yesterday made heavy attacks northward across the German border, but could not overwhelm the German defense positions west of Geilenkirchen. Also east of Aachen, the American 1st army increased its pressure toward Stolberg, but was stopped at the southern edge of the town.

In the Eifel district and in the area of Luxembourg, German frontier fighting was only of local character. In Lorraine, on the other hand, both sides employed strong forces and fierce fighting took place near Metz, Luneville, and Remiremont on the upper reaches of the Moselle.

Attempts made by the American 34rd army to approach Metz from the south again failed with heavy losses. Also east of Nancy, German and American tanks clashed in fierce fights throughout the day between the Seille and Rhine-Marne Canal. Despite great sacrifices, General Patton was unable to make any noteworthy headway. South of Luneville, German troops successfully defended the Meurthe crossings.

Numerous attacks were launched by the American 7th army north and southwest of Remiremont to secure bridgeheads across the Moselle. Only a small group was able to ford the river, but they were soon pushed back by counter-attacks and compressed into a narrow area.

Enemy's Line Severed

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—Starting their offensive from the eastern and western parts of Holland, German forces succeeded in cutting the contact between the enemy forces in the central and southern sections of the country, German military authorities announced today.

Street Battle Raging As Red Army Wedge Driven Into Warsaw

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—Soviet forces have started a frontal offensive against Warsaw from their bridgeheads established on the western bank of the Vistula River, driving a three-kilometer wedge into the city and a bitter street fighting is now in progress, according to an announcement made today by the Polish rebel forces.

HUGE PAN-ARAB MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR CAIRO

Factions Under Egypt and Iraq Likely to Clash—Britain, Soviet Seen Interested

Domei

LISBON.—September 23.—A Pan-Arab conference is to open in the Egyptian Royal Palace at Cairo on September 25 with representatives from various nations expected to arrive at Cairo in a few days. The conference will be attended by many influential notables, including such chief delegates as Nuri es-Said, former Iraqi Premier, Saadalah Djabri, Syrian Premier, Mardan Bey, Foreign Minister of Syria, Riad es-Solh, Lebanese Premier, Selim Takba, Foreign Minister of Lebanon, and Emir Abdullah, Premier of Transjordania.

Regarding the formation of an Arab League, there have been two plans—one suggested by Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha, and another jointly proposed by former Iraqi Premier Nuri es-Said and Syrian President Shukry el Kuvetry. Of these, the former plan envisages a league composed of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Transjordania, under the guidance of the Egyptian Government. In this connection, it is stated that Nahas Pasha has, for the past several months, been attempting to bring Syria and Lebanon over to the Egyptian side by maintaining close relations with the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of these two nations. It is even presumed that Pasha has already succeeded in prevailing upon them. While, against this plan, Nuri es-Said's proposal is first to construct a Greater Syria with such nations as Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordania which formed the old Ottoman Empire, and then to organize a league of various Arab nations. In this case, it is needless to say that Iraq will play the leading role.

It is deemed inevitable that at the forthcoming conference, the two camps, namely, Syria, Lebanon and other nations under the leadership of Egypt, and Transjordania and other nations under the leadership of Iraq will meet in a clash.

While the British attitude toward the coming conference is attracting the attention of various circles concerned, it is reported that Britain has already dispatched a number of West Asian experts to Cairo. Then, the Soviet Union, which is keen on advancing to West Asia, is said to be contemplating on sending members of the Soviet Embassy at Cairo to the conference as observers.

Eisenhower Hurt in Crash

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Invasion Forces, wrenched his knee in a recent air crash in a marshy area in France when returning from a trip to the front lines, it was announced today according to a London dispatch.

SOVIET LINES PIERCED SOUTHWEST OF MITAU

Many Russians Taken Prisoner; Red Army Launched Big Attack in Rumania

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—In fighting of the greatest violence, reinforced German divisions in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, supported by battleplane formations, offered most dogged resistance and repulsed or checked all Soviet breakthrough attempts.

Southwest of Mitau, strong German tank forces again broke through the Soviet lines. Many Soviet soldiers were taken prisoner. In the penetration area north of Bauske, Red Army forces tried recklessly to advance to the west and east, but were stopped by German heavy Tiger tanks and mechanized gun units. The Soviets increased pressure also west of Modohn and succeeded in driving wedges into the German front at several points, but counter-attacking German troops promptly sealed off the dents and knocked out 18 Soviet tanks.

Further to the north, German detachment movements from north Esthonia progressed according to plan and free from Soviet interference. Tallinn, the capital of Esthonia, was evacuated after all military installations were destroyed.

In the Krosno and Sanok sectors, German counter-attacks and Soviet attacks were intermingled in a swirling battle, but in the end German tank and infantry grenadiers in a pincer attack from the west and east completely encircled the bulk of the Soviet force southeast of Sanok and annihilated them. Hurriedly, the Soviets launched a fierce attack from south of Dukla, but were stopped by tenaciously defending German troops.

In the meantime, a new major attack was launched by the Soviets in Western Rumania at Arad, Temisoara and Tourda. This move is believed to be the beginning of a mass entry into Slovakia.

Reach Old Hungarian Border

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—Red army spearheads advancing westward from the Arad have reached the old Hungarian border east of Szeged, according to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow.

SICILIANS DESIRE FREEDOM

Island Planning to Sever Relations With Bonomi Regime

Domei

ZURICH, September 23.—The Sicilian National Independence Commission has clarified its intention of severing its relations with the Bonomi regime in a declaration which was carried by the Italian paper, Il Tempo, according to a Rome dispatch.

The independence faction under the commission also filed its request with the anti-Axis countries that a plebiscite be held in Sicily under international supervision so that the aspiration of the Sicilian population to establish an independent country can be made public.

Roosevelt's Spendings Blasted

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—John Bricker, Republican vice-presidential candidate, in his speech delivered today at Bangor, Maine, bitterly attacked the Roosevelt Administration's extravagance.

Describing Roosevelt as the most "uneconomical" President in America's history, Bricker pointed out that since his assumption of the presidency, Roosevelt has spent a total of $330,000,000,000, a sum three times the total disbursements made by all U.S. Presidents down to his predecessor.

U.S. Navy Bares Casualties

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Casualties sustained by the United States navy, marines and coast guards since the beginning of the war up to the present total 63,552, the U.S. Navy Department announced today, according to dispatches from Washington.

The casualty list follow:

Killed in action......	25,363
Wounded	24,126
Missing	9,597
Prisoners of war.....	4,466

V-1 Again Hits London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—German flying bombs were again fired into the London area and southern counties shortly after dark yesterday, according to a British report. No details are available at present concerning the extent of the damage and casualties,

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Nanking and Manchoukuo Laud P.I. Decision To Wage War Against Enemy of East Asia

Domei

NANKING, September 24.—Exhorting the Republic of the Philippines to forge ahead to consolidate her independence while at the same time, praying for the successful conduct of the war by the Filipinos, the National Government of China at Nanking made the following statement, yesterday:

"In view of the intensification of the war with the recent bombing attacks by the American air force, the Republic of the Philippines enforced martial law on September 22 in order to preserve peace and order throughout the country. Closely following that, war was proclaimed against the United States and Great Britain, thus expressing the nation's grim determination to participate in the current titanic war as an integral part of Greater East Asia. The National Government of China should like to congratulate the Philippines on her recent decision.

"The participation of the Philippines in the struggle will add impetus to the prosecution of the war," the statement further declared, "we have renewed our confidence in final victory. The Philippines was originally one of the links constituting the Greater East Asiatic chain. However it had suffered for sometime under the fetters of the Anglo-American Powers till it was liberated from the cruel yoke with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, on October 14, last year, the Philippines gained her independence with the founding of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Government at Nanking immediately recognized the newly-founded Republic.

"Ever since the founding of the Philippine Republic, President Jose P. Laurel has consolidated the ties binding his country and Japan, on one hand, and consolidated the national structure, on the other. The proclamation of war by the Philippines to defend the country against the enemy as well as to preserve independence, has further clarified the true objectives of the current war.

"We, on the part of the National Government of China, are resolved to offer every cooperation based on the cordial friendship existing between the two countries and further push ahead in the annihilation of our common enemy so as to facilitate the realization of universal peace and justice."

Manchoukuo Lauds P.I. Action

Domei

HSINKING, September 23.—Philippine participation in the current war as a collaborator in the glorious task of constructing Asia for the Asiatics has created a profound impression on the people of Manchoukuo who offer their unanimous moral support to the Filipinos together with their heartfelt wishes for the successful activities of their new comrade on the front line. In this connection, General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, stated as follows today:

"I am overjoyed at the Philippine participation in the current war for it means the rise in arms of all East Asiatic nations against their common enemies. The fact that all East Asiatic nations, in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia are doing their utmost for the construction of Asia has been fully manifested through the Philippine proclamation of war.

"The Philippines, after a long period of unspeakable suffering under the yoke of United States, earned her independence last year by the aid of Japan. This new independent nation has now earned the further honor of participating in the sacred war for the emancipation of East Asia. I can clearly imagine the profound emotion with which the Filipinos are now taking up the glorious task in hand. I have no doubt that the Filipinos under President Laurel, a man of faith and iron will, will help to realize the ambition of all the Asiatic peoples who are their comrades in the current war.

"Now that the Anglo-American Powers are showing greater activities in their couner-offensive in East Asia, I think it impossible for us to construct East Asia without first completely destructing our common enemies—the Anglo-American nations, Manchoukuo, therefore, will exercise greater efforts to strengthen the tie with all other peoples of Greater East Asia and strengthen the fighting power of Manchoukuo. I heartily wish every success to our comrades on the southern Pacific war front and renew our resolution to prosecute the current war to win the final victory for the Asiatics."

DETERMINATION OF P.I. EXPRESSED BY AQUINO

Says Filipinos Cannot Remain Inactive While Enemy Planes Ravage Homeland

Domei

MANILA, September 23.—Expressing feelings and grim determination of the 18,000,000 Filipinos in proclaiming a state of war against the Anglo-American enemies, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly and concurrently Vice-President of the Kalibapi, declared as follows:

"We have long awaited this day. We fully realize that nothing must be left only halt done. How can we remain inactive when our land is being ravaged by the Anglo-American enemies? The Republic of the Philippines cannot retain her integrity as a sovereign nation of Greater East Asia without playing her role in the war for protecting Greater East Asia. This morning, our country as an independent State, has declared her determination to join the war to annihilate the Anglo-American enemies. We are grimly determined to vigorously push our efforts in cooperation with Japan and smash our common enemy."

Binondo Cathedral Bombed

Domei

MANILA, September 23.—Actually witnessing the cruelty and inhumanity of the Americans, at the time of their recent air attacks against Manila, which reduced the city's cherished landmarks such as the Binondo Cathedral and dropped bombs on the Chungjen Hospital managed by the Chinese residents here, the Filipinos' bitter resentment against the Americans has been raised to fury pitch.

The proclamation of war on the United States and Britain was proclaimed today while the streets of the city were still enveloped in smoke from the buildings demolished by the enemy bombings yesterday and the day before. The ship-based planes of the enemy task force, weaving through the Japanese anti-aircraft fire, invaded the air over the city.

The bombs dropped yesterday morning, blew up the Binondo Cathedral which was built during the Spanish reign. On the previous day, an enemy bomb dropped on the Chungjen Hospital killed a Filipino woman carrying her baby in her arms. Fifty casualties are reported to have been suffered by the city residents due to yesterday's bombing conducted by the American air force.

Even before the war was proclaimed today, the Filipinos were ready to retaliate against the enemy. When martial law was proclaimed yesterday, one of the Filipino policemen asked his chief it was permissible to shoot an American airman when he bailed out by parachute. The chief immediately said that any one who violates martial law was regarded as an enemy and those who trespass on the land of the Filipinos were also regarded as enemies.

Every time an enemy machine hit by the Japanese fire, plunged into the water, the Filipinos rushed out of their air raid shelters and danced with joy. A crowd of people gathered around a downed enemy plane till finally the men of the air corps had to cordon off the area.

When the Binondo Cathedral was burning, Catholic followers gathered around it and offered prayers.

Immediately following the proclamation of war by President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, the Tri-Color Flag of blue, white and red hoisted in front of the President's official residence was pulled down and in its place a new flag of red, white and blue indicating the country's entry into war, was hoisted. Thus, amid the thick smoke caused by the enemy bombing, the Philippines manifested her firm determination to take up arms against her enemy.

Peace Terms Approved

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—The Finnish Parliament, today unanimously approved the truce terms concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland and those among the Soviet Union, Britain and, Finland, entrusting the Government with full power to execute the stipulations of the armistice agreements, it is reported from Helsinki.

To Study Rubber Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Experts of the United States, British and Netherlands governments are ready to begin informal studies of post-war problems of rubber production and manufacture and information will be made available to "other interested governments" the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

JAPAN FORMALLY SEVERS RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

Foreign Vice-Minister Informs Idman of Decision at Foreign Office on Sunday

Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto notified Finnish Minister Dr. Charles Gustave Idman of the Japanese Government's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Finland, when the latter visited the Foreign Office at 10 a.m. Sunday.

Tadashi Sakaya, Japanese Minister to Finland, was handed a document on the severance of Finnish-Japanese relations by the Finnish Foreign Vice-Minister when he called at the Finnish Foreign Office at 3:30 p.m. on September 22 at the Finnish Foreign Minister Carl Enckell's request, according to an official report from Minister Sakaya received by the Foreign Office on the following day.

The notification, bearing the signature of Foreign Minister Enckell, read, in substance:

"I have the honor of notifying Your Excellency of the fact that the Finnish Government, in view of the prevailing situation, has been constrained to sever its diplomatic and consular relations with Japan and to order the withdrawal of the Finnish Minister accredited to Japan and the Legation staff. Japanese subjects in Finland should leave the country at the earliest opportunity possible."

Forced by British Pressure

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—British pressure caused Finland's severance of her diplomatic relations with Japan, according to a Helsinki dispatch crediting the information to Finnish Government circles.

The same circles are reported to have divulged that Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, threatened the Finnish peace delegation that the cutting off of ties not only with Germany but with Japan was a prerequisite to armistice, when the latter was negotiating peace with the Soviet Government at Moscow.

LIPPMANN'S PLAN SCORED

Scheme to Divide Europe Into Two Parts Angers Exiled Poles

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The exiled Polish regime in London, in a radio broadcast today, scored the suggestion by Walter Lippmann, famous American commentator, that postwar Europe be divided into two parts, the western half to be placed under American and British control and the eastern and central European areas to be included in the Soviet sphere of influence.

The Polish regime declared that the dividing of the world into a number of spheres of influence mechanically without paying consideration to the will of the various peoples involved will not form the basis of a permanent peace but will sow the seeds for a new war, more horrible than the present one.

Lippmann's plan has invited vigorous attacks also from other minor States and anti-Axis allies in Europe who point out that the idea is diametrically opposed to the Atlantic Charter and the avowed war objective of the United States and Britain.

Smuts in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of South Africa, arrived in Cairo today to escort "two English guests" to Cape Town, according to a Cairo dispatch.

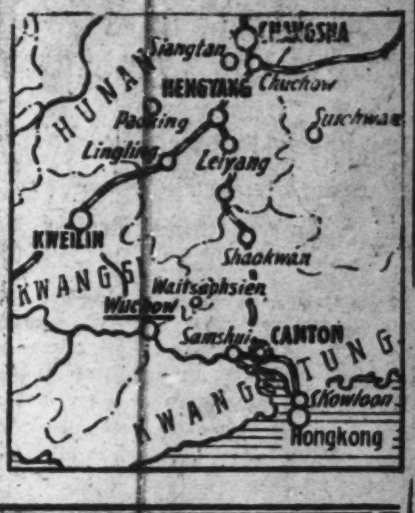
Although the names of the two Englishmen were not mentioned, it is believed that the persons involved are of very high standing since the South African Premier personally made the trip from South Africa to Cairo to accompany these guests. The mysterious visit is also believed to be linked with the coming conference of prominent anti-Axis statesmen in South Africa.

Plans Work for War Veterans

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—President Roosevelt in a letter to Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Frank Hines, Veterans Administrator, asked that work be started immediately to help the veterans of this war to re-establish themselves in civilian life as farmers and ranchers, according to a Washington dispatch.

The President said it had been reliably estimated that more than a million members of the armed forces have indicated their desire to become farmers and ranchers and added that the nation should be prepared to offer them reasonable opportunities in this direction.



REDUCTION OF WUCHOW ADMITTED BY CHUNGKING

Enemy Spokesman Says Japanese Occupied Yunghsien, 95 Kilometers West of Wuchow

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—The spokesman of the Chungking army admitted yesterday that the Japanese Forces, on September 22, captured Wuchow which is situated on the left bank of the Si River, 130 kilometers west of Canton, and 300 kilometers southeast of Kweilin, reported the A.P. correspondent in Chungking in his dispatch on the war situation in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

The same correspondent said that the Chungking spokesman also declared the Japanese Detached Units that had penetrated the Kwangsi border after advancing northeast from the Luichow Peninsula, also occupied Yunghsien, 95 kilometers west of Wuchow.

Continuing, the Chungking spokesman said that the Japanese who had reduced Wuchow are now advancing westward, and this drive is presumed to be the commencement of an advance to the Liuchow area.

7 Enemy Vessels Captured

By K. KATAGIRI and K. SUGANO

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 23.—The war results obtained up to September 15, by the Japanese Units that reduced Wuchow, yesterday morning, by penetrating through an enemy-occupied 300-kilometer area and thus were able to detour to the interior of Kwangsi Province, are as follows:

On September 12, the same unit detected 11 enemy vessels in the vicinity of Waitsap, loaded with ammunition and other war materials fleeing upstream. Immediately attacking the vessels, the Japanese captured seven of them. Other trophies included 3,932 trench mortar ammunition, 2,000 various kinds of shells, 4,295 hand grenades, 3850 rifle bullets, 400 signal rockets, 132 mines and others.

3-Way Drive on Kweilin

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 22.—The Japanese Forces are steadily compressing the iron cordon around Kweilin from three directions.

The main Japanese force driving southward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway after reducing Chuanhsien is approaching Hingan, a strategic keypoint which forms the frontal entrance to Kweilin, while other units which captured Taohsien in southern Hunan Province have reduced Yungming and Kianghwa thus establishing a blockade in the area east of the city.

In concert with the drive from the north, crack units of the Japanese Forces in South China which have been deployed from Kwangtung Province along the Si River, stormed into Hsintu after reducing Chaoching and Waitsap. They are now exerting heavy pressure on Wuchow, southern entrance to Kwangsi Province.

As a result of these concerted moves from the north and south, the distance between the Japanese Forces at Yungming and Kianghwa in the north and those at Waitsap and Hsintu in the south, has been reduced to 140 kilometers only. Thus, the defensive and offensive operations for the capture of Kweilin are daily being more intensified.

Due to Chiang Kai-shek's strict orders to defend the city at all costs, the citizens of Kweilin are all evacuating, and the fortification of the city is reportedly being pushed on in haste so as to prepare for the Japanese attack. Thus, along with the speedy advance of the Japanese Forces, the offensive and defensive battle of Kweilin, which can be said to be the most decisive battle in the second stage of the latest Japanese continental operations, is about to begin.

In this connection, the Chungking Ta Kung Pao says that the Chungking army is sending powerful forces as well as arms and ammunition to Kweilin. It is also stated that Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to divert Americanized Chungking mechanized troops, now operating in North Burma and on the Yunnan front, to the Kwangsi area, and that some of them are already entering China. Thus, there is increasing indication that an unprecedented decisive battle fought on the China continent will soon develop centering around Kweilin.

JAPANESE AIR-BLAST U.S. PLANE-CARRIERS EAST OF PHILIPPINES

2 Large, 1 Medium-Size Craft Damaged and 20 Planes Set Afire—Cruiser Also Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 24.—Japanese Air Units which attacked a fleet of aircraft carriers operating in the sea area east of the Philippines early on the morning of September 22 damaged two large-sized carriers with numerous direct hits and also set ablaze about 20 enemy planes in the flying deck of a medium-sized carrier which suffered near-hits.

Moreover, the Japanese set ablaze several planes on another medium-sized plane-carrier during a strafing attack.

In addition, they attacked an enemy cruiser which was damaged with direct hits.

In these attacks, five Japanese planes have not yet returned.

About 20 B-25 bombers attacked the northern part of the Celebes yesterday morning. The Japanese Units there shot down two planes and repulsed all the others.

A formation of about 200 enemy carrier-borne planes early this morning attacked Legaspi and the central part of the Philippines.

Ogasawara Group Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 24.—Ten-odd large-sized enemy planes attacked Chichijima and Hahajima islands in the Ogasawara Group yesterday afternoon.

Another formation of 40 medium-sized enemy planes attacked Pagan Island in the Mariana Group on the morning of September 22.

Peliliu Enemy Exhausted

Due to the heavy personnel and material losses inflicted upon them, the enemy troops that landed on Peliliu Island appear to be exhausted and fatigued in face of the relentless assaults of the Japanese Forces.

The enemy now seems to be suffering from an acute shortage of ammunition, particularly bombs for on September 22, the intensity of his bombings and bombardments had decreased.

In an attempt to destroy the Japanese position on the north side of the airfield, the enemy units opened up a shelling and bombing attack, but met with complete failure. Almost no damage was suffered by the Japanese.

Suffers 5,000 Casualties

Meanwhile, the Japanese continued to meet the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand battles. They also launched surprise raids and gained big results. On the firing line on Peliliu Island, alone, the enemy has already suffered at least 5,000 casualties in the period from the morning of September 16 to 22.

In the same period, the Japanese Forces knocked more than 120 enemy tanks out of action and destroyed 10-odd field guns. Besides, the Japanese sank one submarine-chaser, one submarine and one 60-ton landing barge. They also heavily damaged and set ablaze three transports and two 500-ton landing barges.

In addition, the enemy has already lost five warships, including one cruiser, one destroyer, one submarine, one minesweeper and one warship of unidentified category in the period between September 12 and 17. Moreover, more than 61 enemy landing barges and over 150 tanks were accounted for by the Japanese Forces.

Continuing to Counter-Attack

Having already inflicted huge losses on the enemy who landed on Angaur Island, 11 kilometers southwest of Peliliu Island, on September 17, the Japanese Units on the spot, despite the fact that they are outnumbered, are continuing to counter-attack the numerically superior landing troops under severe air bombing and fleet bombardment.

Amid the rain of flare-bombs released intermittently by the enemy, the Japanese Units at dusk on September 21 again met the foe in stiff hand-to-hand battles along the entire firing line inflicting heavy losses upon the invaders.

POWER OF RESISTANCE OF REICH NOT BROKEN

Germans Creating Reserves in Military, Economic Fields, Goebbels Emphasizes

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—The German power of resistance is neither broken nor decisively weakened. On the contrary, instead of declining it is about to grow again, said Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in his latest contribution to the Das Reich. His article follows:

Great Britain and the United States have been the "godfathers" to the latest events in some European border States. They have used this war to help the Kremlin to the greatest possible extent. The results of this crime are now becoming obvious.

Soviet influence is now growing stronger in Europe. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that today the Reich is the only bulwark left against Bolshevism. The British and Americans are able to gain military successes in western Europe only because large parts of our armed forces are tied down in eastern Europe. The Soviets, on the other hand, have succeeded in turning our flank in southeastern Europe because we need considerable contingents of our troops to maintain our positions in western Europe.

Nobody can deny that the Soviets are making the best of this situation. In the countries which they have selected as victims they are overthrowing the nationalist leaders proving too weak to hold their own amid all the trouble. They are disarming the nationalist armies and enforcing the right of passage for the Red Army. They are occupying all strategically important points in these European border countries and soon the capital cities will be in a state of anarchy.

The next phase of events, according to the approved Soviet methods, is the so-called plebiscite held under the eyes of the Soviet guards. The rest is automatically brought about in compliance with the Kremlin's desire. Nobody will dare to suggest that we are prejudiced in these matters. We have warned the world time and again—unfortunately without success.

Decisive is the fact that the Soviet methods always seem to be successful and that, once they have achieved their aim, their objective seems definitely secured. Nothing but armed force will ever oust them from the victimized countries.

Who, however, is militarily strong enough to throw the Bolshevists out again? Nations without ideals to fight for are tired and worn out. Those, however, who are still strong and stand by their guns need hardly doubt their victory. But those who have either lost their strength or are too faint-hearted to use it are signing their own death warrant the very moment they give up.

Our enemies are in for a big disappointment if they hope that one day Germany will be weak enough to show the white flag. Nobody in Germany dreams of doing so. The longer the war lasts the more it is becoming obvious that the real difficulties for them will begin only when they have reached the borders of the Reich. The summer of this year when our enemies thought they would be able to force Germany to her knees is over.

The German power of resistance is neither broken nor decisively weakened. On the contrary, instead of declining it is about to grow again. In the military as well as in the economic fields we are creating operative reserves which will prove of paramount importance in the coming decisions. In both spheres we shall soon no longer live from hand to mouth but will be able again to work according to a widely planned schedule. As Germans we feel justly proud of the high war morale of our soldiers and people in these trying weeks and months.

The blunder we made in November 1918 will never be repeated again. Our enemies will never be able to throw us down and to knock the sword out of our hands. We shall never renounce our right to live in freedom. The future will show that despite everything we are on the right path.

Social and General

Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung was the host at an informal dinner given on September 23 at the Burmese Embassy in Kita-Shinagawa. Among the guests were several personal friends of His Excellency including a number of young students leaving shortly for their home in Burma after the completion of their studies in Tokyo. The Embassy staff was represented by Mr. N. Sein, Second Secretary.

Mr. Harry Angst of the International Red Cross Society passed through Tokyo on his way back to the Red Cross Headquarters in Karuizawa after a business trip to the Hokkaido.

Germans Stop Evacuation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—German forces in Northern Finland suddenly suspended their evacuation from the country and reinforcements and heavy arms are being sent to the Petsamo area presumably to consolidate new strategic positions, according to the Stockholms-Tidningen.

9 U.S. RAIDERS SMASHED IN YELLOW RIVER SECTOR

Japanese Fighter Planes Repulse Strong Formation in Vicinity of Steel Bridge

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 23.—A small Unit of Japanese fighter planes repulsed a formation of 28 combined fighter and bomber planes of the American air forces in China that attacked the vicinity of the steel bridge on the Yellow River on Thursday. The Japanese scored a total of nine enemy planes downed or damaged. Detailed war results follow: Two P-47's shot down (one probable), four P-40's shot down, one P-47 and two P-40's heavily damaged.

P-51 Fighters Described

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 21.—The P-51 fighter planes which have recently been active on the China continent are superior to the P-40's and capable of speedy diving. At the altitude of 6,300 meters their maximum speed is 6,600 kilometers.

The armor of P-51's is similar to that of P-40's, but some improvements have been effected so that they may be used as attack planes and can carry a certain amount of bombs. The enemy, in his desperate attempt to launch counter-offensives, has mobilized his crack planes, but in aerial duels, usually loses 20 to 30 per cent of the number. Frequently, the enemy attack formations have lost 40 to 50 planes.

For reconnaissance purpose, the enemy uses P 38's which are capable of cruising at an altitude of 7,000 to 10,000 meters. Due to their high speed, Japanese airmen find it difficult to catch up with them. Despite the difficulty however, enemy P-38's have often been downed by the Japanese over the continental theater of the war.

The bombers, B-24's and B-25's are mainly employed in night attacks in order to evade the enormous attrition suffered at the hands of the Japanese.

CHUNGKING'S ADVANCE INTO SINKIANG RESENTED

Centralization Plan Disregards Interests of Native Mohammedans

Domei

PEKING, September 23.—With the discharge of Sheng Shih-tsai as chairman of Sinkiang Province following the entry there of the Chungking forces, the centralization of the province by Chungking is steadily progressing. Chungking is now engaged in migrating a large number of Chinese people into the Islamite province for increasing its political influence in the district for speedy materialization of its centralization, according to a traveller who recently arrived here from Sinkiang.

The migration of Chinese to the northwestern area was at first planned mainly to furnish labor for developing the resources in the region, and thus the importance of developing the district was greatly advertised by all propaganda organs of Chungking. But with the progress of the project for centralizing the province, the Chungking propaganda policy has been changed. The traveller revealed that Chungking is intending to suppress the influence of the native people by the settlement of Chinese, and thus to strengthen the frontier defense.

The migration of Chinese into Sinkiang during last year was only 8,000, because it was greatly restricted by the transportation of troops and war supplies for the advance of the Chungking forces into the district, according to official quarters of Sinkiang, said the traveller. But in the present year the plan of settling 20,000 Chinese is steadily progressing, and at Tihwa an immigrant camp has been established with a capacity of housing more than 100,000. Also at Sian have been opened the Immigrants Direction Office and the Farmers House for inviting farmer settlers from Loyang, Sian and Pingliang areas.

But as the authorities are resorting to forced requisition for recruiting farming settlers, they are incurring public resentment. Inasmuch as the plan of Chungking to establish political control of Sinkiang by settling Chinese is utterly disregarding the 4,000,000 Mohammedans, who constitute 40 per cent of the total population of the province, it is observed that its effect on the Mohammedans will be considerable. The Chungking policy as regards Sinkiang is thus watched with much attention.

FILIPINOS TO FIGHT U.S. AS TRUE ASIATIC RACE

Declaration of War Motivated By Unanimous Will of People To Defend Homeland

It is undeniable that during the long American domination, a Yankee coloring deeply permeated the life and feelings of the Filipinos. In fact, it is still fresh in our minds that at the beginning of the Japanese operations in the Philippines, Filipino youths, in concert with the American forces, resisted the Japanese. That such Filipinos have made up their minds to fight the Americans is eloquent testimony to the fact that they are returning to their true Asiatic nature, and that the blood of East Asiatics has now come to boil in the veins of the 18,000,000 Filipinos, thus completing the unified structure of 1,000,000,000 East Asiatics for the successful prosecution of their common war, says Domei.

The Philippine participation in the war was motivated by the unanimous will of the Filipinos who intend to defend their motherland from the hands of aggressors. Especially noticeable is the fact that the American bombing attacks on September 21 prompted the Philippines to join the war. The final rising of the peace-loving Filipinos is a crystal-clear indication that the War of Greater East Asia is a war for defense of the homeland from aggression, continues Domei.

It was perhaps in August that the Philippines made up its mind to participate in the war, for such a tendency has been observable in the various policies taken by the Government since then. As a matter of fact, the Philippine Government had carried out the adjustment of the local administrative structure, the tightening of the police system, and the reshuffle of the Cabinet, thus completing measures to meet the serious situation. It is said that it was on the occasion of a Cabinet meeting held early in September that President Laurel expessed his serious determination, which meant Philippine participation in the war, and was unanimously supported by all the Cabinet members present.

As a result of the adjustment of the local administrative structure, the entire Philippines has been divided into seven big administrative zones, and governors assigned to the respective zones. These governors, in the event of the martial law is proclaimed, will also play the important role of martial-law commanders under the direct command of the President who is Commander-in-Chief of the Martial Law. The strengthening of the police system has resulted in improving the quality of Philippine policemen through severer training. Then, the reshuffle of the Cabinet, which took place on August 24, considerably strengthened the Cabinet itself. Thus, along with her participation in the war, the national structure of the Republic of the Philippines is swiftly being perfected.

BRITISH SEE CHUNGKING BECOMING U.S. PUPPET

Opinion Current That Yanks Must Control Chiang Forces To Improve War Situation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—America's true intention in the conversations on military matters now going on between General Chiang Kai-shek and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's envoy, is to assume military control over Chungking and to make it a virtual puppet of the United States, according to British press opinion relayed from London to Swedish newspapers on September 20.

"America's attitude toward Chungking is realistic and at the same time cruel," the press report indicated.

The American people who have been fed with optimistic Chungking propaganda for the last several years were gravely shocked when they recently learned of the unfavorable war situation on the China Front and especially the fact that the United States 14th Air Squadron has been forced to destroy the huge air bases constructed with much pain in Kwangsi Province and compelled to move into the hinterland.

The report said that opinion is current that inasmuch as the conditions of Chungking forces on the China Front are hopeless, these forces must be placed under the command of American officers if the war situation is to be improved.

In order to prevent the Japanese from advancing farther, it said the American forces must take control of all operations in China and carry out a fundamental reorganization of the Chungking regime. More radical opinions advocate that American representatives should join the same regime and mention Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell as the candidate to the post.

Sure Relief Given to Bodily Pains in Eating Assorted Chinese Food From Soups to Nuts

On crossing the threshold of a well-stocked Chinese grocery store, one feels as though stepping upon the doorstep of a miniature Garden of Allah. On its shelves and counters are stored a kaleidoscopic array of foodstuffs, ranging all the way from soup to nuts—nearly every edible that is required by the restauranter and householder.

An imposing P'ien (panel) may be seen placed below the ceiling in the center of the hall with a Chinese inscription in golden letters: The Chinese characters, taken collectively, mean "Mountain Delicacies and Sea Flavors." This slogan, though true in a manner, must not be taken too literally. By "Mountain Delicacies," is meant beans, seeds, fruits, nuts, blossoms and other rarities grown on land or hill-tops. "Sea Flavors" comprise dried fish, shrimps, crabs, mussels and other aquatic specimens caught on the surface or in the depth of water. Man, being something of a gourmand by nature, is always on look-out for new things to please his palate. A well-equipped grocery shop forms the logical ground where his wants or whims may at all times be filled. And, there are many species of edibles that possess a certain measure of therapeutic value and definite aid to health. That is another reason why big grocery emporiums continue to thrive and prosper.

A species of dried fruit regarded by the Chinese people as a general restorative is the aromatic Lichee. Within its chocolate-brown thin shell may be seen a round kernel wrapped by a black and juicy pulp. The pulp is generally eaten, possessing a rare taste and fragrance. The kernel itself is used as an item of medicine. When fresh, the pulp is of whitish color and more juicy than the dried kind.

Similar to Lichee, but smaller, is the dried Cassia-ball (Nepbelium longana) or Dragon's Eye. The kernel is covered with a thin black pulp, giving a fragrant flavor almost akin to Cassia. This fruit, too, possesses some medicinal value, having a healthful effect to the heart, nerves and blood, as is believed by many.

Cures Heart Trouble

Another variety of dried fruits well known for its healthful value is the Jujube (Zizyphus vulgaris). Resembling a dried plum, the Jujube possesses a gleaming and shrivelled skin and a sharp-pointed stone inside. The meat, spongy and of brownish color, has a sweetish and slightly sour taste. It comes in two kinds—red and black; the black variety usually commanding a higher price on the market. When boiled in a soup or congee, it relieves sleeplessness, heart trouble and nervous debility. Jujubes of a large size may be candied and are generally known as "preserved dates," or "honey dates." Honeyed jujubes from Peking are considered by many as the best.

The Persimmon (Dyospyros kaki) generally covered with white powder, looks like a dried fig but much bigger, and possesses, too, some measure of medicinal value. When fresh, it greatly resembles a glowing red tomato.

The nut of Gingko biloba, one of the strangest trees in the world, known as White Fruit or Silver Apricot is covered with a silver white or pale yellow shell. In the center may be found a soft and greenish nut, imparting a fragrant bitterish taste. In the late summer, it is roasted over charcoal fire and sold on streets. Kiddies love it. This nut is believed to be an effective remedy againts lung diseases.

The lotus kernel or seed of the lotus plant Nelumbo nucifera), resembling a hazel nut is of whitish color and oval shape. It tastes slightly sweet and is considered as a general tonic and is believed to relieve thirst by many.

Among other varieties may be mentioned walnut, peanut, pine seed, etc., each possessing a definite medicinal value of its own.

Recommended for Kidney

The small Mung-beans (Phakeolus mungo) are to be seen in two kinds: the green and red. The green variety is generally used in cooking, mixed with meat or other vegetables, such as baked beans with pork meat. The small red bean is used in cakes and pastry and highly regarded by the Chinese folks as a remedy in case of kidney disturbances. According to a time-honored Chinese custom, a porridge made of red beans and flavored with sugar, rice and nuts is eaten on the 25th Day of the 12th Moon of the year to ward off all evil influences. Every member of the family has to eat it, even cats and dogs are not excepted.

The Silkworm Bean appears in late spring, at about the same time as the silkworm is to be fed with the greens. It is sold in the market skinned or in sprout and is used in cooking.

The Soybean deserves particular mention. It is capable of being treated in many ways. The beancurd so highly esteemed by dieticians as a nutritive food is made with soybeans. It also forms a base from which the indispensable condiment, the soybean sauce used in cooking, is made. The sauce is usually made by fermenting soybean with wheat. It takes a long time to go through all the stages of its making.

The curly-shaped Silver-Ear, one of the mysterious herbs of China, bears a shape reminding one of lichens or fungus plants and is cultivated on trees. It belongs, perhaps to the under family of Tremellales. In order to obtain the desired shade of silver-grey, some unscrupulous merchant treat it with sulphur. The Silver-Ear is a very expensive article and employed almost solely by aged folks as a tonic.

The Western Ginseng, not the root of the genuine ginseng-plant but a cheaper substitute, is a stick of dried and wrinkled root and looks like a fossil bone. It possesses only a small measure of medicinal value, not so potent as the genuine kind.

Chicken-Head Rice, the sago-like milky seed of Euryle ferox is usually ground into flour or starch. Cooked with lotus kernels, it forms an appetizing dish, served invariably at a banquet. Chicken-head rice is also regarded as an efficient remedy against lung diseases.

Bird-Nest Delicious

The highly esteemed Bird-Nest comes from sickle-shaped nest built by Golden-Thread Swallow. It is valued because of the bird's saliva mixed into the nest. Prepared usually in a soup, it is served in almost any dinner of consequence. As a tonic it is believed to stop bleeding and acts efficiently against lung diseases. Spicy are the fried Rice Birds, a tasty dish in the autumn. First they are pickled for half an hour in wine and soybean sauce and then fried in hot oil.

Numerous are the kinds of "Flavors of the Sea." Small fishes with a glittering surface are the famous White-Bait. They are usually used in a soup.

Not larger than a finger, black as ink and covered with warts is the sea slug, or sea ginseng. When fresh, the sea plant has a flabby, soft consistency. It is so much esteemed by gourmands that no big dinner can go without it.

The Mud-Snail of Ningpi, sometimes also called Cassia Mud-Snail, has a greyish colored body, when caught, and is sold in markets in early summer. It has very lazy movements and appears almost to be dead. It is often pickled with salted cabbage for two weeks in order to become thoroughly fermented and form a spicy and appetizing morsel.

A very expensive sea-flavored delicacy in a Chinese grocery is the dried fish-gill. It exudes a strong odor and presents an ornamental pattern, long, softly curved rows of stripes, edged with fine teeth. The color is blackish, like that of smoke. When soaked in water, the color becomes more concentrated; the consistency, crisp and gristly. It is generally used for soups with an agreeable tang of the fresh sea.

The jelly-fish is not to be forgotten in the multitude of sea edibles. In contrast to what one might imagine, it has a firm body, either milk-white sheet or brown sheet with dark fringe. The flesh is not so juicy and soft as the name indicates, but crisp and firm.

Health-Building Food

The smell which the jelly-fish exudes, however, is not as strong as that of the Sea-Ribbon, or Sea-Girdle (Laminaria). When soaked in water, this sea-weed grows wide and long, slippery and shining, giving forth a strong smell. Though ill-smelling, it is a healthful food, for it contains valuable salts and other substances, among them being calcium, 2.25 per cent and iron, 0.15 per cent.

Purple-shaded, square sheet, thin as a sheet of paper is the so-called Purple Cabbage. It is used in the culinary art to add a mild and fragrant taste to the soup reminiscent of the fresh smell of the sea.

Of all notable sea flavors, the Shark's Fin must not be forgotten. It is a cartilage inside the fin of a shark, golden-brown in color and somewhat thicker than vermicelli. After repeated boiling and treatment, it becomes tender. Flavored with concentrated chicken soup and such other ingredients, it forms a delectable dish. It is believed to possess high nutritious value and is almost an indispensable plate at any formal dinner. In passing, it may be mentioned that the fin has no taste in itself. In order to obtain the desired delicacy, it must be cooked along with chicken, eggs or other meats.

To the above may be added dried mussels, abalones, crabs, shrimps, lobsters, prawns and other varieties of shelled fish that may be obtained in a Chinese grocery store.

So amazingly high is the number of different tasting, different smelling and different looking foodstuffs piled up on the shelves and counters of the "Sea Flavor and Mountain Delicacies" emporiums.

—Times Week, Shanghai.

British Attack Calais

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—British forces launched a general offensive last night against the German troops in the Calais sector with heavy bombardment, according to a D.N.B. field dispatch.

YANKEE EXPLOITATION OF WAR SITUATION HIT

British Interests in Paris Misused by Americans, Britisher Charges

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Growing rivalry and serious misunderstandings are arising from the the reckless exploitation for business purposes by certain American circles of the military victories, according to the Daily Mail.

The writer of the article described how the American firms in France largely at the expense of British interests develop immediately after military successes business activity which without doubt aims at securing for the United States commercial predominance. It turns out, according to the writer, that enterprises started by the British under purely military aspects have been exploited by certain American interests in purely commercial manner.

He went on to say that with the first American troops which landed in France a number of representatives of influential American financial firms arrived in uniforms of Red Cross helpers and immediately after the anti-Axis troops marched into Paris, they left their military contingents and installed themselves in the Paris offices of their respective firms as representatives to look after the American financial interests.

The paper in this connection sharply criticized the supreme headquarters of the anti-Axis expeditionary forces for admitting American business men, but refusing visas to British competitors. For instance, it said, the British chamber of commerce in France asked the British Government for visas for its representatives to reopen its Paris office. Despite an official British recommendatiton, the request was declined by the "Shaef" organization.

In conclusion the paper demanded inquiry into these happenings which it described as being extremely objectionable in view of future Anglo-American collaboration.

FOOD SITUATION IN REICH SOUND, EXPERTS ASSERT

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—The food situation in Germany in her sixth year of war is such that the people need have no worry, German food experts stated in the periodical, Das Reich. Continuing, they declared:

"In our planning, we had taken into account the wide areas of the formerly occupied territories only as additional sources, the planning as a whole being based on domestic production.

"Owing to the requirements of the population in those territories and those of the occupation troops, as well as due to transportation problems, these areas could be regarded only as a possible future source of supply. Those countries with a food surplus such as France and the Ukraine made up for countries like Belgium, Finland and Greece who are not self-supporting, but today there is no longer the necessity to supply them.

"The German-occupied area in the Balkans as well as northern Italy also had a surplus which supplied the troops. Norway, in return for the foodstuffs shipped by the Reich, made shipments of fish to Germany.

"Taking into account the tides of war, the German authorities had wisely made the soil of Germany the base of her foodstuff production. Therefore, the difficulties and heavy burdens imposed by the war do not entail any sacrifice for the German people as regards foodstuffs.

"In other words, the food problems in Germany will not impair her chances to turn the tides of war."

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Press Comments

Sunday, September 24

PHILIPPINES' WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

ASAHI—The Philippines has now become the object of the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific war zone. The American troops have already landed on various islands in the neighboring waters, where the task forces of the U.S. navy are operating. The planes from an enemy task force have air-raided Manila on a major scale at last, necessitating the enforcement of martial law throughout the Philippines.

In view of the situation, the newly born Republic of the Philippines has proclaimed war on America and Britain, the avowed enemies of East Asia. In the short period of time since the Philippines, became an independent State, the war situation throughout the world has undergone remarkable changes. The world's history, in the meantime, has also undergone a big change. It is certainly remarkable that the Philippines, which only one year ago was a colony in the grip of the United States, should rise in arms against America and Britain for the defense of East Asia.

The Philippines at this epochal moment in her history, as declared by President Jose P. Laurel, must fight for her own independence. Even the United States, the very enemy of the Philippines, had to fight against Britain in order to gain her independence. The Philippines has been unable to follow a different course. Her participation in the current war is not ascribable to the duty imposed upon her by the alliance with Japan, it is an unavoidable event in her history. The fact that the Philippines has taken the present course in spite of the propaganda of her enemy, eloquently tells the healthy political development she has made in the short period of time since she gained independence less than 12 months ago.

The Philippines, through the proclamation of war for her independence, now stands under the same position as Japan and other countries of East Asia who are fighting for the defense of East Asia. Japan's announcement that she will extend all possible aid to the Philippines to help her prosecute the war of independence, therefore, may be taken as the common statement of all nations of East Asia who are already fighting against the Anglo-Americans. Burma is already fighting against Britain for the defense of the western frontier of Asia. Meanwhile, Thailand is playing an important role in the current war as a military base against Britain. As for the brilliant role China is playing in the Asiatic Continent, it is too well known to mention again. Now with the participation of the Philippines in the war, the front of the East-Asiatic races has been greatly strengthened. Here lies the great significance of the Philippines' proclamation of war against the Anglo-Americans.

The defense and protection of East Asia is the highest aim of all Asiatic races. The Anglo-Americans are openly talking about the commencement of a general offensive against East Asia following the further development of their military operations in Europe. They are even talking about postwar measures concerning East Asia. But, irrespective of the characteristics of the "new order" they are planning to establish in East Asia, they will be unable to force their own will on the East Asiatic nations in disregard of Japan's position in Asia. The common front of the East Asiatic races is impenetrable, it is an embodiment of the adamant will of man which no enemy country can crush.

The Philippines is now becoming the scene of the most sanguinary war in East Asia. We heartily wish that the Philippines will devote all her efforts for the prosecution of the war for the defense of East Asia, as well as for her own independence.

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YANK TROOPS IN PACIFIC ATTACK OPTIMISM IN U.S.

American Forces Facing Tremendous Difficulties, Stresses U.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The undue optimism about the future of the war in the Pacific which the American citizens at home are beginning to entertain in view of the recent development of the military operations in Europe is creating strong ill-feeling among the American officers and men who are engaged in the most difficult and sanguinary battles with the Japanese troops in different sectors of the Pacific. In this connection, a special correspondent of the U.P. News Agency who has visited the Pacific front recently, says as follows in his report from Pearl Harbor dated September 22:

"At this very moment, the most fierce battle imaginable is raging on Peliliu Island, where the U.S. Marines are shedding their blood to gain an inch of ground. Regardless of the unspeakable difficulties those officers and men are experiencing in the Pacific, the American citizens at home are unduly optimistic. You can easily imagine the strong ill-feeling which such a sentiment is creating in the minds of the American officers and men on the Pacific war front. Both in landing operations and in bombarding actions by the task force, the U.S. fighting strength has suffered huge losses. Fortunately, they have experienced no final failures in their operations so far, which fact, it seems, has implanted the mistaken idea in the minds of the American citizens at home that it is quite easy to defeat the Japanese Forces.

"However, those who are well informed of the real nature of the war are emphasizing the great difficulties with which the American forces are confronted in all parts of the Pacific, because, they point out, Japanese troops will fight to the last man. They point out also that the American forces in the Pacific have never come across the main strength of the Japanese Army. They fear that the conclusion of the war in Europe will by no means allow America to slacken her war efforts for Japan is more to be feared than Germany as an enemy of America. Thus, the American officers and men on the Pacific war front are indignant at the light-hearted attitude of the American public who are prematurely rejoicing over the possible early conclusion of the war in Europe. They are especially indignant at the fact that the American citizens are making light of the tremendous difficulties lying in the path of the U.S. forces in the Pacific as if Germany's defeat meant also the downfall of Japan."

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PAPERS SEE WAR CLOUDS HOVER OVER PHILIPPINES

Quebec Conference, 13th Manchou Anniversary Other Leading Editorial Features

President Roosevelt's intention to utilize American attacks on the Philippines and its vicinity for realizing his political ambitions was pointed out by the principal dailies in Tokyo during the week ending on September 21.

Other topics of editorial comments were: the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, the Quebec Conference, the American envoy Nelson's visit to Chungking, the German war situation, the Latin American problems, and the United States presidential election campaign.

The Asahi anticipates that the next move of the United States in the mid-Pacific would be directed toward the Philippines and that both General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz have agreed to unify their strategic plans on this point. The enemy are showing their resolve to finish the war quickly by making a determined attack on the Philippine Archipelago, says the journal. The paper touches on the Quebec Conference in this connection and urges that Japan should seize the initiative in the Pacific war and prepare the way for final victory.

The Mainichi points out that the main objective of the United States is to concentrate her war efforts on frontal attacks in the Pacific war area, but that the enemy attacks so far have entailed vast casualties in both men and materials, because of the defense put up by our officers and men at Saipan, Tinian, Omiya-jima and other islands in the mid-Pacific. "The enemy will be constrained to make greater sacrifices in their coming attacks on the Philippines and elsewhere in the Pacific area," the paper continues. "While the enemy are experiencing great difficulties in making effective attacks, we can pick our time to deal crushing counter-attacks upon them." The journal refers to the recent Quebec Conference as indication of the Anglo-American desire to terminate the Pacific fighting in short order and urges the nation to be prepared for the worst in order to win final victory.

The Yomiuri-Hochi refers to Hanson Baldwin's strategic plan for the Pacific war front, President Roosevelt's public statement regarding the intended attacks on the Philippine Islands and General MacArthur's strategic plans of re-capturing the same islands and then says:

"The enemy attacks on the Molucca and Palau groups recently are evidently intended as preparatory measures for further attacks on the Philippines. Thus, the enemy's former strategy of island-hopping attacks is about to be replaced by the invasion of our main strategic bases. There is no doubt about the cooperation being shown by Admiral Nimitz to General MacArthur's plan of re-taking the Philippine Islands. This plan is undoubtedly intended as a political measure to assist the election of President Franklin Roosevelt to a fourth term next November. The enemy's determined attack on the Philippines now forces us to engage in a life-and-death struggle.

Commenting on the nature of the recent Quebec Conference, the Yomiuri-Hochi points out that the conference must have discussed some important problems for both the United States and Britain and that their failure to secure the participation of either Premier Stalin or Chiang Kai-sek does not detract from the success of the conference. The paper points out President Roosevelt's visit to the Pacific war bases and Prime Minister Churchill's visit to the Italian front prior to the Quebec Conference by way of arriving at the conclusion that the Quebec conversations had the purpose of discussing the problems of disposing of the German conflict and of pushing war activities on the Pacific war front. The journal ends: "In fact, the conference was held for the object of making the war take such a course as to be beneficial to the interests of the Anglo-Americans."

Both the Asahi and Mainichi stress the fact that in the joint statement issued by Roosevelt and Churchill they give the impression that they are enjoying the leadership in the prosecution of the war, which is not true to fact. The Mainichi says that it would be no easy matter to transfer the fighting power of the Anglo-Americans from Europe to East Asia and doubts the possibility of any unified policy between the United States and Britain in conducting campaigns against this country, as shown by their failure to decide on the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American forces against Japan in East Asia for future campaigns.

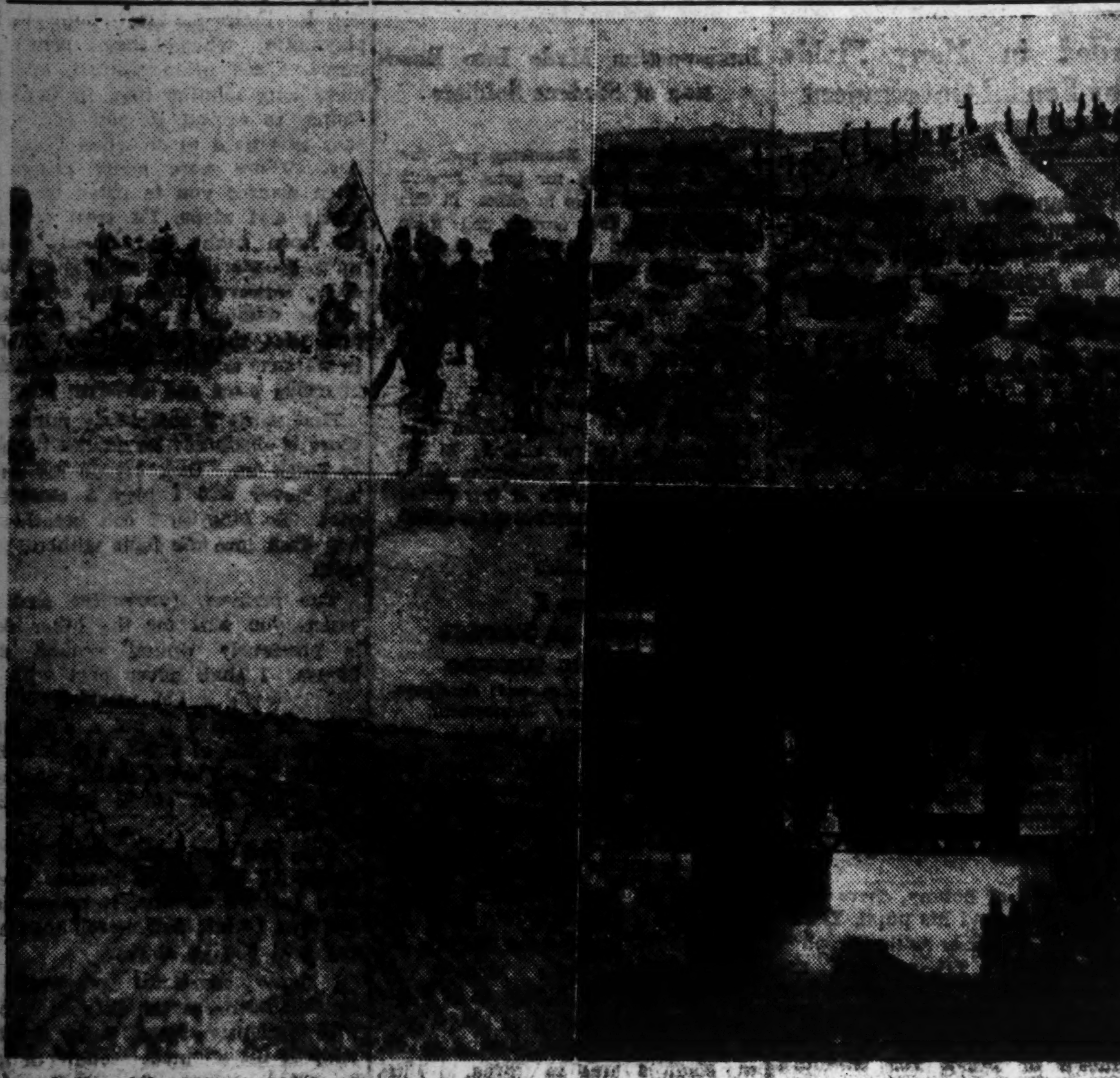
The Anglo-American campaign in Asia is likened to a wagon by the Mainichi, Chungking and India being likened to horses and the United States and Britain to drivers. The paper points out that not all the leaders of the Chungking regime are prepared to continue to act as horses to be whipped on by the Anglo-American drivers and that leaders in India are more determined to oppose Anglo-Saxon tyranny. The paper is convinced that unless Chungking realizes the folly of opposing the Indian soldiers in battle as its troops have done in the Indo-Burmese frontiers, it will lack spiritual power sufficient to ensure its autonomy. "On the other hand", the paper continues, "the Anglo-Americans have been showing their inherent rivalry in conducting the war on the Asiatic front and therein they are showing their natural weakness".

Commenting on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, the Asahi declares that it was after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War that the world significance of the Manchuria Incident came to be generally realized, and that the proposed renovation of the world began with that incident. The journal declares that Kant's words that "true politics is loyal to morality" is only seen in the case of our own country.

The Tokyo Shimbun points out that during the past 12 years Manchoukuo population has increased by 50 per cent and various renovations have been introduced in all phases of its national existence and that with the progress of the present world war its mission has greatly expanded. One of its greatest tasks is to increase food production, the journal adds.

The recent military uprising in Brazil is regarded as a bolt from the blue by the Mainichi which declares that there are natural limits to the diplomatic pressure of the United States on Latin American nations and that the people of Brazil, on the whole, are opposed to the haughty attitude of the Americans.

Manchoukuo Workers Encouraged



Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, at left top, is seen during his recent tour to inspect and encourage the nation's various vital wartime activities. Manchoukuo, in full-hearted cooperation with Japan, is now in the midst of a gigantic program to boost her production of needed materials in order to assure final victory for the East Asiatic cause in the present stupendous conflict against the common enemies.

Manchoukuo Will Do Her Best to Win War, Says Chang Who Deeply Trusts His People

Domei

HSINKING, September 24.—The late afternoon sun streaming through the tall windows was kind to the venerable lines in his face. In his flowing gown of tyrian blue he showed every movement of his aged yet virile body and his striking yet humble mien, the role to which the people had ascribed him—the grand old father of Manchoukuo.

The potted apricot sapling, reaching toward the ceiling from the corner of the room, bloomed with a soft illusion of spring, adding to the quiet atmosphere, and in this moment of leisure Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui still bore upon his shoulders the heavy responsibilities of statecraft. The stress of the nation and the people geared to the demands of wartime living was deeply engraved within his heart.

He declared to his interviewers, "Japan must win this war not only for Manchoukuo but for the whole of East Asia." The Prime Minister continued, "Manchoukuo will do her best to see that we do win."

His eyes softened as he spoke of his people who look up to him with veneration and love as their leader. "The Manchou farmer has always been thrifty, frugal and simple in his ways of living," he said, adding, "The Manchou farmer who forms the backbone of the nation has placed his shoulder behind the wheels of increased production. Thanks to his efforts Manchoukuo will be able to fulfil her role as the food base of Greater East Asia."

This confidence in his people recalled an anecdote often told about the Prime Minister with respect and wonder. Each evening after a day's heavy work, the Prime Minister stands quietly on the verandah of his unpretentious home within the shadow of the Hsinking Municipal Hospital and looks skyward, muttering to himself, "Tomorrow will be fine and the farmers will be busy."

And be it snowing or be it raining, he scans the skies each evening and relives within himself the life of a tiller of the soil of the native-land of Manchoukuo—the life he himself sprang from and still loves.

The Prime Minister lives a quiet, frugal life when released from the busy rounds of official duties. Rising at seven even in midwinter, he takes a daily stroll That's the secret of his health and vigor at the age of 72.

His tastes are as simple as those of his people. The only luxury he allow's himself to indulge in is his brushes and inkstone, for he is a confirmed devotee of the art of calligraphy. His beautiful calligraphic works today are prized by a host of friends.

Deeply religious the Prime Minister is always reading sutras. His deep faith in Buddhism created for him a bridge of common interest and aspirations when he met the leaders of the newly-awakened countries during the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo last November. He declared "The delegates from the Southern Regions confided in me that they had attended conferences in the past called by the British and other Western nations but they could never open their hearts and felt deep sadness because there is no sincerity on the part of Westerners toward Orientals.

"The Assembly was an event absolutely undreamed of and they felt like children who had long stayed away from home, returning to meet together after a long absence as one family."

Continuing, the Prime Minister said, "I was proud of Manchoukuo. I told the delegates of the inseparability of the ties binding Japan and Manchoukuo. I spoke of Manchoukuo's progress and its contributions to Greater East Asia. I was proud of Manchoukuo because she was the elder sister of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region.

"Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, Dr. Ba Maw, expressed deep admiration toward Manchoukuo, stating that Manchoukuo is Asia's northern gate. Burma, on the other hand, is Asia's southern gate, and Dr. Ba Maw assured me that Burma would be guarded by the Burmese as resolutely as Asia's northern gate would be watched by the people of Manchoukuo."

Prime Minister Chang declared that Manchoukuo has now awakened to the great ideal of the unity of Asia. He pointed out the fact that Government officials have given up their Sundays and other holidays in the sincere wish to contribute toward the greater increase of Manchoukuo's war potential in the fight against the Anglo-Americans.

Stressing complete confidence in victory for Asia he declared, with an expression of deep belief, that the people of Manchoukuo would cultivate themselves physically, morally and spiritually to take their proud place as citizens of the New Asia about to be realized.

JAPAN'S FUTURE AIRMEN GIVEN INTENSE TRAINING

Student-Fliers at Chiba School Of Aeronautics Undergo Strenuous Daily Schedule

In this age of airplanes it can easily be imagined what doom awaits a nation that is weak in air power. In the south Pacific, for instance, ferocious aerial combats prevail day in and day out, followed by the most devastating of aerial bombardments. And each day convinces us more that the Japanese Forces will emerge victorious by reason of their airmen's superiority over the enemy.

According to Hideo Kawahara, thousands of young men in Japan in recent years are showing a preference for an aeronautical career. It is the manifestation of the random flame of youth urging and nudging them on to a life full of action. And what is there better than to become airmen, as well for the victory of wartime Japan as for the fulfilment of youth's inner urge!

Little primary schoolboys are building model planes and flying them in what little space they can find. These boys are the most air-minded people in the whole nation. They are the ones that feel most poignantly that they must become the future heroes of the air. They feel that there is no destiny more true for them. Each day spent idly waiting for entrance into an aeronautical school they regard as so much time spent in waste. This can be said in the same breath in connection with the slightly older middle school students.

Train at Chiba

The School of Civil Aeronautics in Chiba Prefecture is today one among the many of those institutions open to the training of "young eagles." From a little railway station near Narita, Chiba, a few minutes' bus-ride through wheat-fields and bamboo groves will take one to where everywhere in the air could be seen and heard airplanes darting about. The growl of the motors is the only thing that disturbs the serenity of the out-spreading Kanto Valley.

The bus rumbles on. Presently, in the distance, a set of large buildings comes into sight. This is the Chiba School of Civil Aeronautics. The planes overhead increase in number as you approach the school. Wheeling about, swooping, and darting into wafts of white clouds in the ashen sky, they are like sprightly puppies playing with bits of cotton.

At last you are there, and you see at the entrance a little sign inscribed on a white post: Chiba School of Civil Aeronautics. This is the cradle of the forthcoming conquerors of the air. This is where young boys are trained to fly less for the purpose of fighting at the front than to serve the nation on communication and transportation lines at home.

On the occasion of my personal visit to the school the secretary took me around, and as he did so, gave me to understand that already as far back as 1922 the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Department had begun to train civilian pilots under military commission, but that the number of these students was limited. "It was not until as late as 1938," he said, "that any sort of grand-scale training was begun. Strict military-like regulations were set up then for the first time, and the training was based on a one-year plan.

Many Graduates Shine

"The late Flier Iinuma, who held the breath of the world when he made his spectacular record-breaking flight from Tokyo to Paris and back, was one of those who got their preliminary training at this school in its embryonic days. Many others besides Iinuma were graduated from this school, and many of them are at this moment active either at the war-fronts or at home on communication or training services.

"With the great object of teaching every air-minded boy in the country to fly, there is at present set up in every prefecture in Japan what is called The Dai-Nippon Boy's Flying Corps. Recently the Aviation Bureau construed a hundred-year plan along an aviation policy promulgated by the Communications Department.

"In 1943, eleven new flying schools were set up throughout the country, and the training of civilian pilots is at present proceeding at a prodigious pace. But the present state of affairs necessitating far more advanced and extensive facilities, it was in answer to this that our flying school here in Chiba was extended and improved."

The secretary continued to explain that there were two separate divisions in the school. There was, first, the regular division which required five years' training. Here, boys who had only finished the primary school were admitted. Then there was the special division where those who either graduated the kohtoh-ka (post-elementary school) or completed two years of learning at the middle school were taken.

Like Middle School

The institution here is, therefore, more or less a sort of middle school for young flying aspirants. Basic principles on aeronautics are literally hammered into the students. Not a single subject requisite to the perfect understanding of that field is left out.

The technical subjects, to name only a few, are mathematics, the primary and advanced sciences, manual training, mechanics, meteorology, piloting, telegraphy, etc. The non-technical subjects range from music, drawing, history, civics, and topography to gymnastics, the various Japanese defence arts, ethics, and so on.

All of these subjects are pounded into the student's brains for the seemingly eternal period of five years. For three years they receive the same sort of education as do the ordinary middle or technical school students.

A special eye is kept on the progress of the younger set of boys, and results have already shown that, particularly in the telegraphic field, their advancement is much more rapid than that of the older boys.

Vigorous Training Pursued

The Aviation Bureau spends at this school thousands of yen for the training of a single student. I could not doubt the secretary's claim that the most superior airmen in the world are produced at this school. And that end is achieved only by the fostering of the physical side of the students as well as the mental.

Success in airmanship needs the highest physical qualities as well as very marked mental capacities. The body must be sound in every particular; the eyes, ears, heart, and lungs must be all in tip-top condition, for nothing else will stand the strain of the five-year course.

Youth is necessary, but it must be youth fortified by perfect health, nerves of steel. The physical and mental qualities, therefore, must go hand in hand to form a round whole, and there is no alternative but this union of the two. A flaw in one aspect means the eventual collapse of the whole.

In the summer-time the whole school turns out to the sea-shore, where swimming and gliding practices are undertaken daily. And for the development of strong legs it is not seldom that long-distance hikes are executed.

Indulge in Sports

In winter each of the boys are given a complete skiing outfit, and "business" is combined with pleasure in the silvery snow of the mountains, while on the school grounds, such general sports as baseball, basketball, volleyball, tennis and the such are indulged in.

In this manner, all possible means are taken to promote the physical health of the boys. The emphasis of the authorities on this aspect is understood, when one considers the possibilities of mishaps occurring frequently in the air.

The boys must be tempered against the severe cold of the stratosphere as well as the opposite extreme to be encountered in the scorching heat of the equatorial regions. Forced landings at sea, or in the wild mountains, in barren deserts—all of these must be taken into consideration, and the boys trained accordingly. Giddiness is done away with by training the boys to execute parachute jumps, for any sort of wild flying should not distend the nerves of the airman.

There is a medical office in a corner of the precincts. Here also, the doctor, the nurse, the pharmacist, the Rontgenotherapist are all lavish in their efforts to cooperate in enhancing the physical robustness of the "young eagles." The boys are rushed to this medical office regardless of how slight the ailment; a sliver in the finger, a trifling cold is ailment enough to carry them there.

Thus are the boys brought up, with the greatest care conceivable. Their mission is great in the future, and the nation will depend entirely upon their well-being and strength.

Strict Medical Care

Once each month a medical professor of the Chiba Medical College rides over to the school to conduct a thorough physical examination. He worries over the health of each student as if they were his sons. Accurate records are jotted down each month, comparisons made with those of the foregoing month, and improvements noted.

In the morning at 5:30, there is a general meeting in the front yard. After this begins the general clean-up, and this takes up the greater part of the early morning hours. Every little corner is swept, dusted, mopped and scrubbed.

It is said that in Zen sect of Buddhism special attention is given to cleanliness. Spiritual enlightenment, it is considered, can never hope to be attained unless a priest is an adept at cleaning up. Incidentally, here at this school, the boys are obliged to dust and sweep for several hours a day for a duration of five years! And this, one can imagine, should be more than sufficient to carry the boys to the sublime heights of Zennism and its disciplinary modes of life.

Here at this school, as in the Army and Navy schools, a strong sense of comradeship is fostered among the students. And when they are ready to emerge from the five years' training they will have acquired that perfect affection for one another, prepared under all circumstances to share both the bitter and the sweet.

Deep Comradeship Shown

In a sunny corner of one of the large dormitories there were several boys clipping one another's hair. And then at another place there were senior students busily engaged in mending the shirts of their juniors. In this atmosphere where everything hums with love and harmony, indeed, one cannot but be struck almost to tears with joy.

Certainly, nothing is more beautiful than mutual love for one another.

At a slightly later hour of the day, I saw a group of little hefty boys digging and conveying sand at a far corner of the airfield. I recall clearly one of the supervisors stating then that nothing is more essential for the perfection of an airman than this training in civil engineering. He stated that the "ground" must be conquered first before the same can be achieved in the air.

Three years pass by in learning the fundamentals of airmanship. It is after this that the students become busier than ever. They will have to scamper much oftener to the drafting and mechanic rooms. They will be trained at last to take the aircraft motor apart and to assemble them again. In a word, to become jacks of all trades; a smith, a tinner, a mechanic, a carpenter, a tailor, and many other things.

But the wonderful part of it is that notwithstanding this gruelling test they show not a sign of fatigue or weariness. Every little job is tackled in dead earnest. They seem to take their medicine with gusto. Their whole soul and body seem to be thrust into what they do and think. At the bottom of their hearts they always have this in mind: that they will undergo willingly any hardship in order to be of utmost service to the nation and for their own happiness.

Take to Gliders

It is only at the end of the third year that they are given, for the first time, the opportunity of mounting the glider and skimming across space. The basic training in the mastery of the air begins at this moment. The first, second and third courses in gliding are over with by the following spring term. And the boys see in visible form for the first time the fruits of their efforts when they are each presented with a second-class glider-pilot's certificate.

The airman employs all his five senses at once while in the air. Both mind and body must work with perfect syncopation. Without this converging of the whole being into a single focus, as it were, the airman can get nowhere. With the right hand he handles both the joy-stick and the machine-gun; with the left the throttle is regulated; and earphone is pressed against the ears; the right eye is used for aiming, the left to sight objects ahead and behind; the mouth for respiration and the sending of messages through the speaker; and lastly both his feet are placed on the rudder-bar.

The piloting of a regular airplane begins at the end of the fourth year. The most exciting of all moments for an airman is perhaps his maiden solo flight, and this takes place not long after. Before long he will be able to do whatever he pleases with his ship; zoom, circle, loop, spin, slide, etc.

Thus, ends the long but fruitful five years' training, and each of the "young eagles" emerges from the school with three licences; those qualifying him as a second-class pilot, a second-class airman, and a second-class glider pilot.

He recalls the days in the primary school when he made little model planes. His boyish but fervent dream of five years since has at last been realized, for now he is a "young eagle." And there is sufficient reason for him to be proud of himself. As a civilian pilot, he is ready any moment now to be of service on the network of the nation's communication lines.

But the training does not necessarily come to a stop here. The Chiba graduates may proceed to the Army and Navy Reserve Air Corps, if he wishes, from where he will emerge a non-commissioned officer. As a non-commissioned officer, he can then serve his country at the war front. Or else he may remain to still longer in the military schools and eventually emerge a full-fledged officer to command the air-fleet at the front or to train other "young eagles" at home.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1944

The Anglo-U.S. Conflict In Italy

A Washington dispatch a few days ago revealed that William O'Dwyer, chief of the economic affairs section of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, had hurriedly returned to the American capital for an important conference with President Franklin Roosevelt. The subject matter of the discussion was apparently the serious conflict in the fundamental policies of the United States and Britain regarding the future role of Italy in world affairs. Britain is in favor of keeping Italy permanently weakened while the United States, on the other hand, favors the immediate economic restoration of Italy, this report disclosed.

This conflict in the basic policies of the Anglo-American countries toward Italy serves again to highlight the selfish character of their ambitions in the advancement of their own national welfare. Britain's policy to prevent the resurgence of Italy as a major Power seems primarily to have been motivated from her traditional scheme to keep the Mediterranean Sea a British lake. The existence of a strong, independent Italian nation would be a direct threat to the maintenance of Britain's life-line extending from Gibraltar to the Suez. In the eyes of the British, the rapid penetration of Soviet influence into Italy where influential Communists have already secured a powerful voice in the Bonomi Cabinet, seems to vindicate their present policy toward Italy. To them apparently, a weak Italian nation is more preferable than a strong Italy if, by any eventuality, Italy should become predominantly Communistic. Britain's policy toward Italy, like her plan to create a British-sponsored federation of "small democracies" in Western Europe, is apparently a scheme to counter with the inevitable infiltration of Soviet influence into the Mediterranean.

Behind the United States policy favoring the economic reconstruction of Italy also lurks a similar imperialistic consideration. The great possibility which this country affords as a market for American products has by no means been lost on the United States. As this Washington dispatch disclosed, the United States' interest in the resuscitation of Italy comes from her intense, pragmatic desire to advance her postwar trade in the Mediterranean area. She realizes that the Italian people will not be able to purchase American products unless some degree of economic stability is restored within this war-torn, distraught and half-starved country. The United States is apparently determined not to permit Britain to monopolize the whole trade of the Mediterranean but to get a good share of it herself, even at the risk of running up against stiff British competition.

The Italy of today and tomorrow has thus been deprived of her right to work out her own destiny. Through Badoglio's treachery, Italy has become an imperialistic tool of the Anglo-American countries. Pulled this way and then the other in the game of unchecked power politics among the anti-Axis Powers, Italy faces a future of dire economic instability and perpetual strife among the petty mushroom factions in Italy for meaningless political power. There is no peace in the occupied territories of Italy today although this was what Badoglio mistakenly thought he was bargaining for when he sold his country to the Anglo-Americans. Indeed, the seeds of conflict sown in Italy by the Anglo-American countries are an ill-portent of the nature of peace and stability they are seeking to restore in this world.

De Gaullist Participation

The reported declaration by the De Gaullist regime that it is ready to participate in the anti-Axis operations in East Asia is interesting in that it serves to emphasize once again how completely an Anglo-American puppet is the regime. No one, not even the Anglo-Americans, truly considers the regime as anything else but the latest additional proof of the fact is interesting in the light of the recent transfer of the seat of government from Algiers to Paris and the Anglo-American pretenses at treating it as a government possessing certain actual powers.

If the De Gaullist regime were truly a regime whose chief concern is France, it would naturally be more solicitous for the welfare of France and her people. With its vociferously voiced aim of removing the Germans from French soil now almost realized, its chief task would be to repair the damage done to the country by the devastating clash of arms which it had a part in bringing down upon the country and in relieving the sufferings of the French people. Such a task would be a formidable one even for a real government, far more so for a still-toddling regime. Yet instead of devoting its full energies to the resuscitation of a prostrate France, the regime would fight a war in an area in which no French interest is at stake.

The reason most probably to be given by the Anglo-Americans for this forced De Gaullist participation in the Pacific war will be that the regime desires the "liberation" of French Indo-China. But French Indo-China cannot be liberated other than from French hands. Its status of being French has undergone no change since the beginning of the war. It is governed by the same government-general that governed it at the time of the outbreak of the Anglo-French war against Germany. It is naturally subject to certain wartime restrictions, being situated within Japan's defense circle, but it is significant that it is regarded officially and actually as French Indo-China and not as plain Indo-China. As ever, it has remained French, no change has come about in this status.

For Japan, the participation of the De Gaullist navy in operations in the East Asiatic theater of war will be of negligible concern. In Japanese eyes the fighting capacity of the De Gaullist navy is in the same category as that of the Dutch. For the numbers-loving Anglo-American enemy, such a participation will be of immense satisfaction in that it will pad out the line-up against Japan and in that French lives can be sacrificed to "save the lives of our boys." But for the French, such an enterprise will be a futile one and a heavy burden, an enterprise from which they can expect no benefit in any case.

The news, thus, of projected De Gaullist participation in East Asiatic operations is additional, convincing proof that De Gaulle is not the champion of French liberation he claims to be. De Gaulle, willingly or not, remains wholly an Anglo-American puppet.

A Year Ago Today

September 25, 1943

Jose P. Laurel was elected President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines at the historic inaugural session of the National Assembly, held at 10 a.m. today at the Legislative Building. Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, simultaneously was chosen Speaker of the National Assembly.

* * *

The Reich U-boats which had been maintaining ominous silence have suddenly resumed activities in the North Atlantic, where they sank 12 enemy destroyers.

* * *

With the death of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, Prime Minister Churchill effected a partial reorganization of his Cabinet. The change was officially announced as follows:

Major Clement R. Attlee is appointed President of the Privy Council. Viscount Cranborne, Lord Beaverbrook, and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs A. K. Law are appointed Cabinet members. Attlee also holds the post of Deputy Prime Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is included in the War Cabinet. The Secretary of State for Dominions is concurrently President of the House of Lords, and he may attend War Cabinet meetings in those two capacities.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

History of Nation's Valiant Struggle Reviewed

Part II

This Agreement prescribed definitely the nature of the Mixed Court. It defined the nations which should exercise jurisdiction in particular cases and made clear the laws to be applied, but left unsettled numerous doubtful points as to the method of trial.

Later, in 1880, a proviso was introduced in the Supplementary Treaty between the limited states and China respecting Commercial Intercourse and Judicial Procedure, stipulating that legal disputes between the citizens of the United States and Chinese subjects should be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The said proviso further read. "The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice."

The Cogordan Treaty of April 25, 1886, between China and France stipulated that in civil and penal cases, Chinese residing in Annam should be accorded the most-favored-nation treatment.

By the Treaty of Tientsin (1871), Japan was accorded reciprocal extraterritorial right but was not yet included among the most-favored nations, thus she did not share the benefits enjoyed by the other foreign powers. However by the Peace Treaty signed at Shimonoseki after the Sino-Japanese War, the following conditions were provided for: (1) to be accorded the most-favored-nation treatment, (2) Shasi, Chungking, Suchow, and Hangchow to be opened, (3) Japanese steamer route for passengers and freight to be extended from Ichang to Chungking and from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow through Wusung creek and the canal.

By the provisions of this treaty, Japan was accorded the same benefits in the opened ports enjoyed by the other powers. By virtue of a protocol signed at Peking in 1896, Japan secured the right to establish settlements in Shanghai, Tientsin, Amoy, Hankow and other cities. Other powers, as a sequel to these negotiations, began competing for the further acquisition of concessions.

The reciprocal Consular jurisdiction formerly enforced was abolished, and in its place the unilateral one was substituted.

By the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1896, it was stipulated that a Japanese defendant residing in China, in penal and civil cases, should come under the jurisdiction of Japan.

Railway Concessions

Soon after the Sino-Japanese War, Britain, France, Germany and Russia leased territories in Weihaiwei, Kowloon, Kwangchow, Kiaochow and Port Arthur. As to railway concessions, they included in their administrative sphere such holdings as "railway zone" and "mining zone." During the Boxer uprising plots of land designated as "legation quarters" came into existence. In the final protocal signed at the end of the uprising, the Powers secured the right to station garrisons in the legation quarters.

On the other hand, realizing that the open ports were being benefited by foreign intercourse, China voluntarily opened other cities to foreign trade. By the agreement modifying the convention of March 1, 1894, relative to Burma and Tibet, signed in 1897, British Consulates were permitted to be opened in Tengyueh and Szemao. By the Sino-French Supplementary Convention, signed in 1895, Hokow and Szemao were opened. By the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty of 1902, were declared open Changsha, Wanhsien, Anking, Hweichow, and Kongmoon. In the following year by the Sino-Japanese Supplementary Treaty and Mukden, Tatung Kow, and Antung were opened.

By the Portsmouth Treaty after the Russo-Japanese War, the Chinese Eastern Railway, south of Changchun, including all rights and properties was transferred to Japan. The transference of rights was later approved by China by the Treaty of Peking. In the additional agreement to the Treaty, the operation of the Mukden-Antung line, built for military reasons, was recognized to Japan. Thus the South Manchuria Railway zone and the Mukden-Antung line zone were ceded to Japan. Also the agreement provided for the opening of Fenghwangcheng, Liaoyang, Hsinmin, Tiehling, Tungkiangtze, Fakumen, Changchun, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunchun, Sansing, Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aigun and Manchouli. Japanese settlements were also permitted at Antung and Fengtien-fu, and later by the treaty relative to Chientao, or Lungtsingtsun, Chutzechieh, Towtaokow and Pehtsaokow.

When China became a Republic in 1911, it formally agreed to abide by the treaties concluded with foreign powers before the revolution. Then came World War I.

The following salient points may be noted of the so-called Twenty-one Demands.

(1) China agreed to recognize the understanding to be reached between Germany and Japan regarding the disposal of the rights and interests formerly possessed by Germany in Shangtung. On the other hand Japan promised to retrocede Kiaochow Wan.

(2) China agreed to open major cities in Shangtung for foreign settlement and trade at an early date but this became null as a result of the Washington Conference.

(3) Japan secured the right for the Japanese to settle, travel and conduct business in South Manchuria. Also in East Mongolia the settlement right for Japanese subjects, engaged in farming and subsidiary industries, jointly with Chinese, was granted. Cities considered suitable for commerce in East Mongolia were to be opened.

As previously mentioned, the history of extraterritoriality in China began with the Opium War. With the overthrow of the monarchy and the coming into existence of the Republic of China, under the guidance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, national consciousness were vigorously engendered. Simultaneously a movement was started to rid herself of the inequality and injustice associated with extraterritorial rights and concessions. But China, due to her internal strifes and her feudalistic economic system, was incapable of righting the injustice. On the contrary foreign pressure tended to become stronger.

However, the exterritorial rights and concessions, which chained China for over a century, were at one stroke, abolished by Japan's new China policy. It is a revolutionary stroke that will go down in the history of China as a momentous turning point her future diplomatic, economic and political intercourse with foreign power. It may also be designated as a bold leap in the liberation of the various Asiatic peoples from Western imperialism.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's last words were that China's revolution was not yet at an end. No doubt the spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is at rest today, for the hope so long cherished by Chinese officials and subjects has been realized at long last.

(End)

Japan's Scientific Pioneers

Brilliant Achievements Recorded in Many Fields Despite Restrictions Enforced by Feudal Government

By YASUFUMI FUKASAKU

Since the overthrow of the militaristic government in power since the day of the Kamakura Shogunate and the opening of Japan's doors with the Meiji Restoration, the way was cleared for the creation of the new era by importing the cultures of Europe and the United States. Within less than half a century Japan was able to become the possessor of a culture which took the European countries and the United States from two to three centuries to create. This development is, indeed, unparalleled in history.

The fact that Japan was able to accomplish this miracle is due to the determination of her people to associate on a footing of equality with the Powers of the world and, side by side, with them to enjoy the rights of an independent State. At the beginning of the Meiji era, Kohei Kanda, in his "Five Urgent Duties of Present-Day Japan" stated: (1) Japan must remain forever an independent State. Under no circumstances must she become a dependency of another nation. (2) If Japan aspires for independence, she must build up her national power. These advices to the people of Japan indicate clearly how great was the national consciousness at this time, although due to their assimilation of foreign culture they were charged with lacking in originality.

New Inventions

In the discoveries and inventions of the Japanese people in recent years there is an element which is, indeed, reassuring. For instance, with the exception of the propulsion motor, the airplane invented by Tadahachi Ninomiya in (1894) does not differ materially from the airplane designed by Westerners; in fact, it preceded the Western invention by many years. Dr. Kotaro Honda's special steel discovered in (1918) is another admirable invention, said to have three times the magnetic force of the best steel produced in the United States and Europe. Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, the discoverer of Vitamin B-I in (1911) is a world-renowned authority on vitamins. Sakichi Toyoda's automatic spinning loom invented in (1895) was the Nemesis of Britain's textile industry. In the field of medicine, Dr. Jokichi Takamine made a great contribution by his discovery of adrenalin, while Dr. Ei Kimura's astronomical discovery added a great impetus to the development of the latitudinal theory. Dr. Hideki Yukawa's observations regarding the Z. particle made him famous the world over. The ships which are today plying thousands of miles of the waters of Greater East Asia were designed by Dr. Hiraga. These are evidences which prove conclusively the injustice of the allegation that the Japanese are an imitative people.

Old Records

That the Japanese do not lack scientific ability is testified by ancient records. For instance, mathematics flourished even as far back as the feudal period. Shigeyoshi Mori, the father of Japanese mathematics, went to study in China and taught the abacus at Kyoto. Among his disciples were Yoshitane Takahara who, in turn, had a famous student in Takakazu Seki. Seki, born in the same year as Newton, made a great contribution toward the development of Japanese mathematics by his discovery of the theory of equations. The work of Seki was, incidentally, announced to the world for the first time at the Second International Mathematics Conference at Paris in 1900 by Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa.

In the field of botany, there were Yoan Udagawa and his pupil, Yokusai Iijima. Together with the physiologist Choei Takano and the physicist Rinshu Aoji, these two men were the pioneers in the field of pure science in Japan and were graduates of Franz von Siegold's Academy. Yoan Udagawa and Yokusai Iijima's books opened up new fields; especially the latter's work was frequently reprinted in the Meiji era and was used as a standard reference book. Together with the discovery of the spermatozoon of the gingko tree by Sakugoro Hirase, assistant research worker at the Tokyo Imperial University Research Department and the discovery of the spermatozoon of the cycad by Professor Seiichiro Ikeno of the Department of Agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1896, these works by Yoan Udagawa and Yokusai Iijima were epochal contributions to the field of botany. When the report of these discoveries on the spermatozoon was first learned in Europe, one great authority claimed that they constituted a crowning achievement in the field of botany in the 19th century.

The dissemination of Dutch medicine had much to do with awakening the scientific consciousness of the people, as well as of physicians. The level of research in the field of astronomy was raised by this new interest in science. Of those who contributed much toward the advancement of Japanese astronomy was Ryoei Motoki. Among his numerous translations is one in which he refers to the Ptolemy theory that the earth is the center of the solar system while in another, he gives a description of Copernicus' heliocentric theory. Tadao Shichika, a pupil of Ryoei Motoki, also published a volume in which he dealt with both astronomy and physics and revealed through his own observations, experiments and conclusions, the real awakening of the scientific spirit in Japan. His references to the sun spots and the cosmic ray theory showed that he had a thorough understanding of even the latest astronomical knowledge. His theory is stated to be similar to that put forth by De Laplace regarding the nebular hypothesis. The first volume of his book was put out in (1798), or two years after the publication of Laplace's theory.

Feudalism to Blame

Why, then, in spite of this scientific consciousness and awakening at such an early date, was Japan's scientific advance retarded? There seems to be a number of reasons, one of which is the feudalistic system with its inordinate emphasis on secrecy. The ethical and psychological charactertistics of this period emphasized decentralization, of respect for oneself and strict maintenance of secrecy. In such an atmosphere, man's outlook became narrow and suspicious. The controlling principle of such a society was that of heredity —the maintenance of the same business generation after generation and protection of its secrets and technique. The master never opened up his secrets to his disciples unless a certain period had elapsed. The disciple was, of course, forbidden to tell the secret to any third party. For this reason, technique was not given an opportunity for development. Furthermore, since there were no technical schools, no means were available for the diffusing of scientific knowledge. The art of swordmaking which had been developed by Masamune, for instance, was lost to the world because he had not transmitted the secret of his method to his disciple.

The second reason is also a product of the feudal times: conservatism. Emphasis was put on the duty of the individual toward his clan, and such a system immediately made man conservative. Even if inventions were made, they were not recognized because of the inability of the people to see their importance in relation to the demand of the times. Furthermore, in view of the narrowmindedness of the authorities, the invention as likely as not was totally disregarded, and the inventor punished or persecuted or treated as a lunatic.

In (1790,) one Hollander presented to . . . of Nagasaki the treatises on the heliocentric and geocentric theories. When Ryoei Motoki was commanded to translate them, he considered the work an unusual honor. After great hardships, he translated them during a period of three years—a work which was published in ten volumes and which cost him his life, for the task had completely sapped his body of its strength. If this intensity of desire for knowledge had existed in the pupils of that time surely science would have flourished to a degree unparalleled in history. During the Yedo period, there were quite a few such intensely inquisitive, energetic people, with the result that the ground was easily prepared for the adoption and assimilation of Western culture.

In the history of Japan, no period has attached such great importance to science as today. Not only is there a need to conduct our daily livelihood on a scientific basis and to acquire scientific knowledge but there is also a necessity to think in terms of science. The war itself is a war of science.

The great resources of the countries of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region await their development at the hands of Japanese science. Await their countries' improvements in sanitation, medical work, irrigation and other fields in these countries also depend on Japanese science. As Yu became the Emperor of China because of his great work in flood prevention, so Japan's scientists must fulfill the same important mission of bringing about permanent welfare to the peoples in Greater East Asia.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN'S FALLEN HEROES

Introspection Made Into Reaction of Student Soldiers

Editor's Note: Forsaking pens for swords and books for guns. Japan's student world is up in arms. In this decisive war, they bravely pour their precious blood against the common foe. While everyone is fully aware of their firm determination and self-sacrificing spirits, the feelings and reactions of these youthful warriors to martial life are not very widely known and might be a matter of some interest. The following clippings from specially edited columns which have appeared in several editions of the Imperial University Newspaper under the title "Manuscripts of Our Fallen Student Heroes" might to some extent satisfy this interest.

Part I

FROM SON TO FATHER

By NOBORU MEGURO
1st Class Private (deceased) Graduate Of the Literary Department, Tokyo Imperial University

September 16, 1941:—Dear Dad! Autumn has come. Scorched under a heat of some 110 degrees up till now, the breath of the autumn breeze is an unexpected surprise. The starry sky, so vast, is beautifully cast. Insects hum close by. This humming life—the korogi, the matsu-mushi (two species of crickets) and the hundreds of other insectivora which can be heard back in Japan in autumn, awake in us, we soldiers here in China, a little longing for home. No wonder, then, that when we get together, our conversations center on Japanese scenery and food.

I am attached to the Yamamori Unit, now in Hankow, and the autumn, at last, gives us the chance to test the results of our months of training under the hot summer sun.

A week ago, on September 9, a scorching, sultry day, we completed preparations to station out on another expedition from Tangyang, a town about 350 kilometers away. It was at 10 a.m. of a drizzling autumn day when our trucks snorted out through pools and puddles of yellow mud to go to our first battle station.

Soon the long train of trucks was on its way. One by one, in quick succession, the gentle sloping hills swept past as we sped along. The going was rather tough. At times, our old truck would hit a slimy patch and then it would pant and puff before halting stubbornly in the muddy rough. Now and then, too, a particularly steep incline would prove too much for our truck and sputtering it would stop at the foot of the steep terrain. We would then dismount, cursing, laughing, and shouting, heave-ho to get the darn thing going.

Through such innumerable difficulties, our corps finally reached Hankow. We are to board transports here. No one has the slightest notice of our destination. All we know is that the advance is strictly according to an Imperial Command.

Thus, dad, my destiny as a soldier at last is fixed for me in this unprecedented fight of the China campaign. The day has finally arrived. How many times have you spurred up my spirits to meet this eventful day. And, how, then, with fresh emboldened heart I have resolved to do my best and never to be a coward.

I have, unfortunately, not yet obtained a comprehensive understanding of life's philosophy. With youth's bold way I live each day.

Honestly dad! Like the childish ways of babies who would go crying to their parents about their playmates when they returned home, I too often wanted, during these long months here in Central China, to appeal to you and mother as I used to do when I was a boy. There were many things I often wanted you to listen to, but, lonely and alone, I'd steal out in the open night and quietly gaze up to the starlit sky, so bright. Soldiers, however, not only bear all bumps without a grunt, but more than that, they have got the knack in wartime to paint all troubles with hilarious puns and cheerful fun.

That spirit is completely mine, so there is absolutely no chance for me to crack up. Dad, I'll do my best and never will I play a coward's part. So long as I can breathe, I will dash into the fight without respite.

The mamori, (protective charm) which you sent me the other day is preciously wound around my breast. I shall never part with it either while I am working or at rest. A mamori is not a sign that shows a fear of death, but, instead, a thing that gives a soldier courage and spurs him on to feats courageous.

You, dad and mum, your tender hearts fill this sacred charm. Each time I think of this, it makes me feel that I must pull myself together and give you no alarm.

I have completed preparations for this battle as the knights of old who valiantly faced each contest without the slightest thought of life or death. There is now nothing more for me to do except to get into the fray as a soldier, strong and brave. You have always taught me by saying, "Be a soldier just and brave." Thus, I shall presently be carrying that lesson on the battlefield.

That is not all, dear dad. I am quietly withdrawn from the world of yesterday. I do not know how I can ever repay the kindnesses and favors that you and mother have bestowed on me. The house you built from absolutely nothing by your toil and sweat becomes for me the thought which no other memory can ever match. You built your home and turned it into a peerless world of peace and bliss, wherein, we children, have been brought up with a warmth like that we have often felt beside the winter hearth. The evening table was always laid with delicious and appetizing food in the most genial atmosphere. Since coming here, your affection has often been the only thing I have thought about, and, each time, a lump would fill my throat which would be extremely hard to swallow. I feel that to have been shown such sweet harmonious living, my life has been worth every moment of its while.

Dad! It was a life of love and a deep heart of gold you gave and opened out to me. Don't worry anymore about me. My heart and soul is in my work, and thinking so, do rest assured.

Well then, I am leaving now. The gentle autumn breeze blows ripples across the creek below the railroad bank. I imagine the sweet autumn breeze has come to Sendai too. As I write, the pleasant thoughts of the past come surprisingly fast. I could continuously proceed but forgive me if I now stop writing. Goodbye and think of me whose thoughts are always filled of you.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND

By CHUJIRO NAKAYAMA
Naval Sub-Lieutenant (deceased) Graduate Of the Literary Department Tokyo Imperial University

Sub-Lieutenant Nakajima entered the Sociology Section of the Literary Department of the Imperial University in 1939. While a student, he joined the Overseas section of the Aeronautical Association of the University and underwent training to become a pilot. He graduated in December 1941 and in January the following year entered the Tsuchiura Naval School to take up naval reserve officer's training course. He was appointed a second sub-lieutenant of the Navy Reserve Corps in January 1943. On April 2 the same year, he was killed in the course of training and on the following day was posthumously promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. For special merit he was awarded the 6th Order of Merit and the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

His letter reads: Many thanks for your speedy reply which I was happy to receive. Really in the barracks, one gets a great joy in reading a letter from a friend. Letters are usually distributed during the afternoon and evening recesses, and you cannot imagine or understand the commotion and excitement that is then set in motion. The student-in-charge calls out the names and hands the letters out.

Each time a name is called, there follows a burst of thunderous applause. Yes, there is nothing happier than tidings from the outside world. A moment of relaxation from tensity of the highest pitch is a great relief and to smell the outside atmosphere is a happiness that cannot be expressed in words.

T.M. and I feel that a single pal like you though left behind can be of immeasurable service to soldiers like us. Although you may not have anything new to tell us we faintly sense in the writing itself your familiar scent. Twice, thrice, we read over your single postcard.

We are in high spirits and are doing our very best. Life here is as made suitably as can be for students of the Naval Reserve Corps. Everything is carried out in military fashion but more than half the day is spent on books and lectures. Thus, we neither find life monotonous nor lonely.

The initial training is awfully tough because of the prevalence of a continuous spiritual tenseness. The actual drills, however, being a training for officers impose no such strain. I am inclined to think that the university maneuvers last year were much more strenuous in its workout.

(To Be Continued)

ANGLO-U.S. REVENUES AND WAR EXPENSES

Big Difference Seen in Financial Situation of Two Nations

An article by two American economic writers in the April issue of the magazine, a Survey of Current Business, gives the national income and production of the United States during the past five years as follows (in $100,000,000):

Year	National income	Total national product'n	Tot. national production on the basis of '39
1939	708	886	886
1940	776	971	960
1941	969	1,196	1,128
1942	—	1,521	1,326
1943	1,479	1,865	1,553

The foregoing table indicates that when monetary depreciation is taken into consideration, an increase of 75 per cent has been registered during the period between 1639 and 1943. This means that the United States was able to defray its war expenses without any considerable reduction in civilian consumption during 1943.

Again, the production and expenditure of the United States in the two years of 1939 and 1943 are as follows (in $100,000,000):

	1939	1943
Total national production	886	1,553
Government expenditure	160	827
Civilian expenditure	617	708
Civilian investment	109	18

As to the national revenue and national production of Britain, the Economist, London, gives the following figures: £8,170,000,000 for national revenue £9,800,000,000 for total national production during 1943. These figures are estimated in the monetary value of the same year.

Although the prevailing rate of 1-4 between the pound and the dollar does not rightly reflect the real exchange condition, on this basis, the pure national income of the United States will be £37,000,000,000 or 4.7 times that of Britain and the amount per capita 1.65 times. But in order to get more accurate figures, it is necessary to take into consideration increases made in the national production of both countries since the outbreak of the present war. We have presented the figures for the United States. In the case of Britain, according to estimates by the Economist, an increase of 22.4 per cent has been made during the five years between 1938 and 1943. This great difference in amount between the production of the two countries is due to various causes such as the German blockade against Britain, the blackout, air raids and military mobilization, with direct effects on production. But another important cause is found in the large measure of utility in the economic resources of the United States and the immense scale of her productivity.

Thus, instead of lowering the level of its consumption, the United States raised it, and at the same time succeeded in carrying out her munitions production. Britain could achieve no such feat, as the following statistics on her production and consumption in £100,000,000 indicate.

	1939	1943
Total national revenue	55.7	67.8
Government expenditure	8.4	38.4
Civilian expenditure	41.4	32.7
Civilian investment	5.9	3.3

Unlike the United States, Britain had to curtail civilian expenditure in order to meet her war expenses. Moreover, she had to withdraw civilian investments for the same purpose.

The following table indicates the sources of war expenditure for both the United States and Britain during 1939 and increases in 1943 (in $100,000,000):

The United States

Items	Amount	Pct.
Production increase	667	100
Expenditure increase	91	13.6
Investment reduction	91	13.6
War expenditure	667	100

Britain

Items	Amount	Pct.
Production increase	12.1	40.3
Expenditure reduction	8.7	29
Investment reduction	9.2	30.7
War expenditure	30.0	100

The foregoing contention of the Economist, which must be taken with a grain of salt, leaves the causes of Britain's inflation unexplained.